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Stations	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35
Yau-mat-tei	Dep.	6.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	8.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56
Tai-po	Dep.	7.16	8.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09
Tai-po Market	Dep.	7.29	9.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.23
Fanning	Dep.	7.43	9.16	11.32	13.02	2.16	5.36
Shung-shui	Dep.	7.56	9.29	11.45	13.15	2.29	5.49
Shun-chun	Dep.	8.10	9.43	12.00	13.30	2.43	5.63

Stations	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shun-chun	Dep.	7.21	8.55	10.58	12.40	3.00	6.19
Shung-shui	Dep.	7.35	9.08	11.11	12.41	3.11	6.30
Fanning	Dep.	7.48	9.21	11.24	12.54	3.24	6.43
Tai-po Market	Dep.	8.02	9.35	11.38	13.08	3.38	6.57
Tai-po	Dep.	8.16	9.49	11.52	13.22	3.52	7.11
Shatin	Dep.	8.29	10.02	12.05	13.35	4.05	7.24
Yau-mat-tei	Dep.	8.43	10.16	12.19	13.49	4.19	7.38
Kowloon	Dep.	8.56	10.29	12.32	14.02	4.32	7.51

Stations	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35
Yau-mat-tei	Dep.	6.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	8.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56
Tai-po	Dep.	7.16	8.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09
Tai-po Market	Dep.	7.29	9.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.23
Fanning	Dep.	7.43	9.16	11.32	13.02	2.16	5.36
Shung-shui	Dep.	7.56	9.29	11.45	13.15	2.29	5.49
Shun-chun	Dep.	8.10	9.43	12.00	13.30	2.43	5.63

Stations	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shun-chun	Dep.	8.12	10.28	12.40	3.00	6.19	6.09
Shung-shui	Dep.	8.26	10.41	12.41	3.07	6.26	6.16
Fanning	Dep.	8.39	10.54	12.54	3.11	6.39	6.29
Tai-po Market	Dep.	8.53	11.08	13.08	3.24	6.53	6.43
Tai-po	Dep.	9.07	11.22	13.22	3.38	7.07	6.57
Shatin	Dep.	9.20	11.35	13.35	3.52	7.20	7.10
Yau-mat-tei	Dep.	9.34	11.49	13.49	4.05	7.34	7.24
Kowloon	Dep.	9.47	12.02	14.02	4.19	7.47	7.37

Stations	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin	Dep.	7.45	11.30	12.00	6.30	10.15	1.05
Shatin	Dep.	8.40	12.25	1.15	7.25	11.10	2.00

Stations	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin	Dep.	7.45	11.30	12.00	6.30	10.15	1.05
Shatin	Dep.	8.40	12.25	1.15	7.25	11.10	2.00

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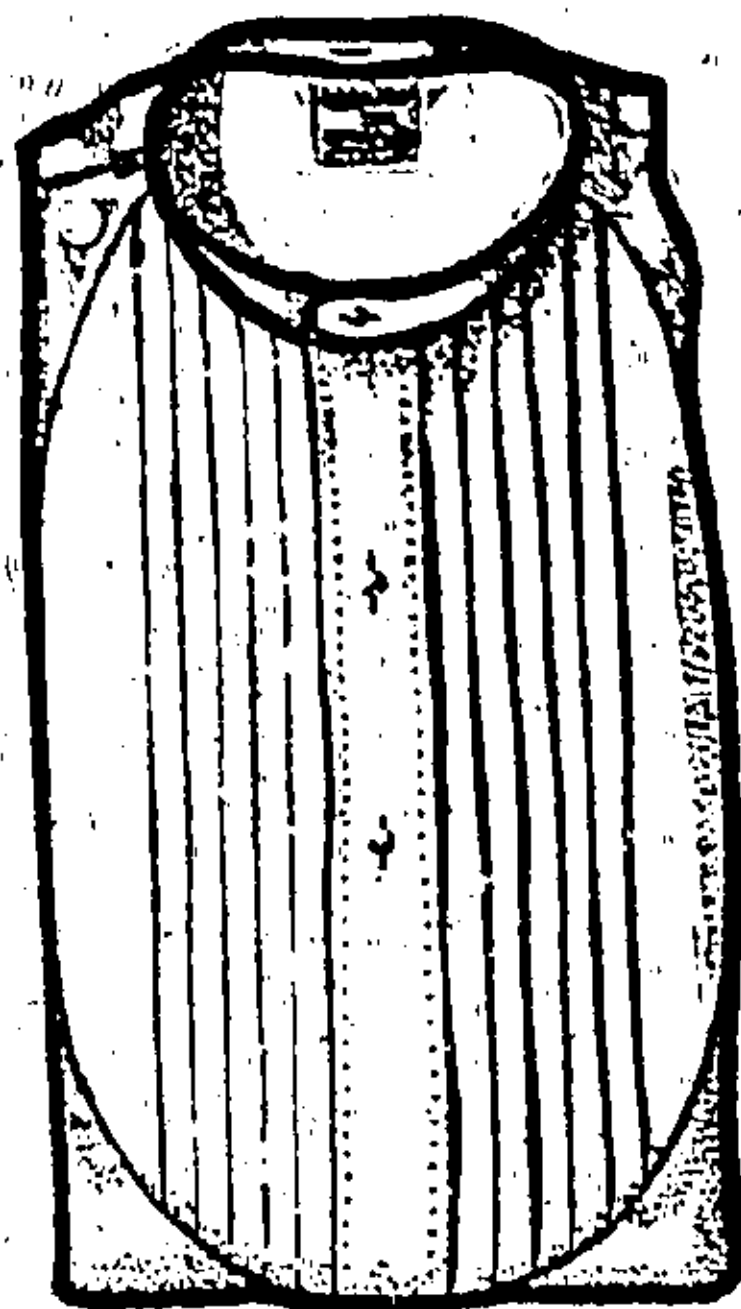
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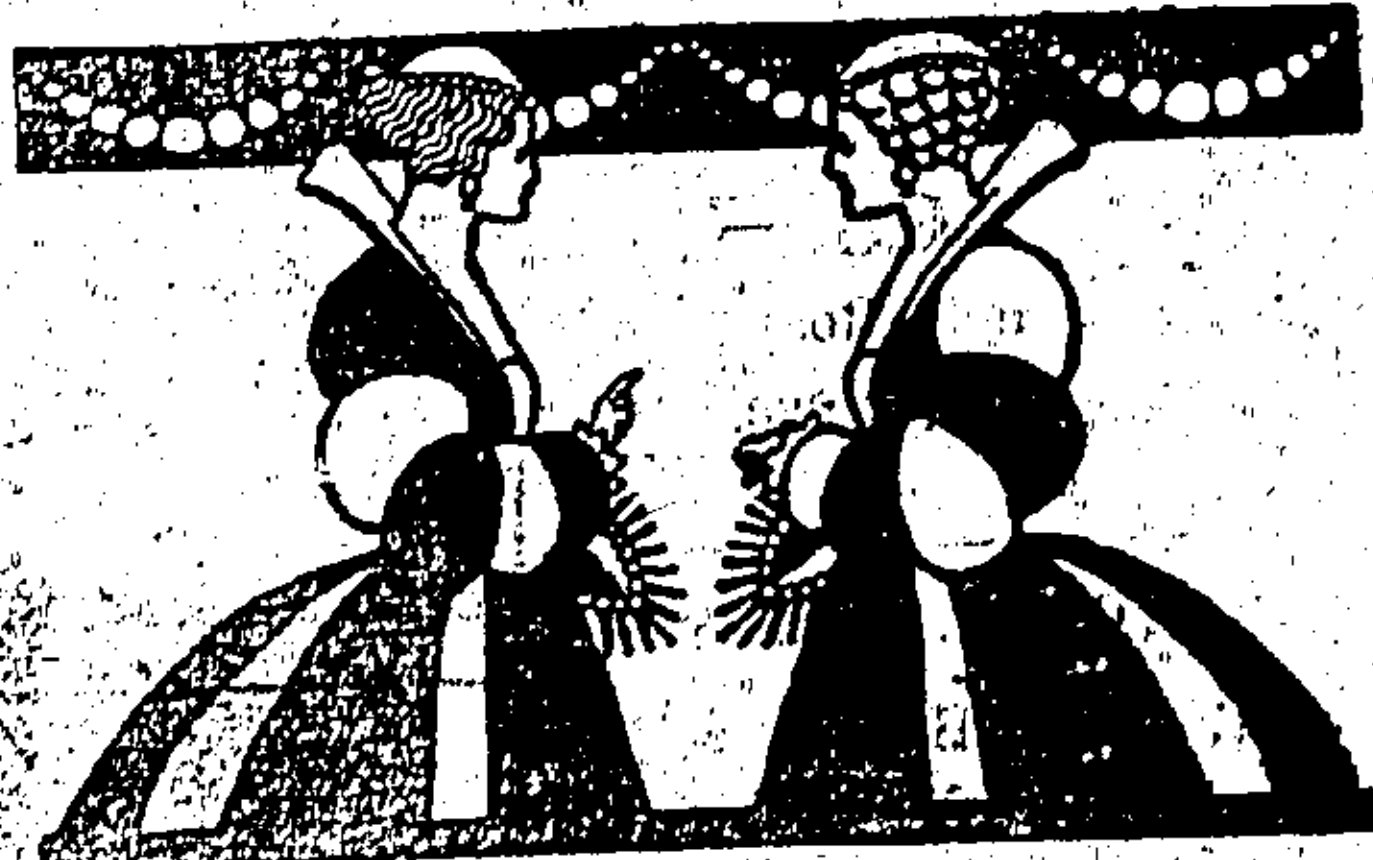
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LEST WE FORGET.

HOW FOOD SUPPLIES WERE MAINTAINED DURING
THE STRIKE.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION FOR THE
LEADING BRITISH FIRMS.

[BY ONE OF THE VOLUNTEER HELPERS.]

"An army marches on its stomach" is one of the many wise sayings credited to Napoleon. By that he meant that a man who would fight well must feed well, also, that a general to ensure himself of success must look after his lines of communication. Observance of this rule was undoubtedly one of the causes of the Corsican's meteoric success. The same law applies to communities, and one of the reasons why Hongkong has weathered, so far, the vile attack made by reactionary forces on its very existence is because its "lines of communication" have been kept intact: in other words we have held out because we have been fed.

BREAD AND WATER.

Water, which next to air is the most essential thing to man's existence, we have had in abundance and purity, thanks to the Government, who preserved the filter-beds and reservoirs from contamination, and to Jupiter Pluvius, who saw that they were kept full.

The food supply was a different matter: in that department the Government could do little while the gods (and the Chinese) left us to fend for ourselves. On the 22nd of June Chinese bakers and butchers, a large percentage of whose profits is the result of European patronage, shut up their shops and left the feeding of the Colony to a few European firms whose Chinese employees had nearly all vanished.

MESSEURS. WISEMAN.

Fortunately, some lessons had been learned by experience gained during the 1922 strike. For instance, Messrs. Wiseman, who had up-to-date ovens and baking machinery installed in 1923, have been able, though with an effort, to meet the tremendous extra demand for bread, a feat which would have been impossible had the methods of 1922 been still in vogue. All their Chinese employees walked out, but, thanks to modern machinery and the great amount of work performed by the regular European staff, a few volunteer workers, and some casual labour, all who wanted bread were supplied—hotels, hospitals ships and individuals. But, as the manager of that firm wistfully remarked, as soon as the Chinese bakers recommenced, those people who had found Wiseman's a shelter in a time of storm went back again to those who had failed them in time of stress.

LANE, CRAWFORD

Another firm which has rendered yeoman service during the past two months is Lane, Crawford, Ltd. Luckily for Hongkong, that well-organised company had large stocks both in hand and on the way from Europe, America, and Australia. Despite the great rush on their grocery department, more especially on tinned goods, it is to the credit of that old established store that in practically all cases prices remained unchanged.

THE DAIRY FARM.

The Dairy Farm Company had an extremely hard row to hoe. The perishable nature of the goods they handle, the "muggy" weather, the distances they had to send their merchandise, and the defection of their Chinese workers made their task a herculean one. Several of

their Hakka and Cantonese milkers at Pokfulam and ninety per cent. of their Chinese employees in the city departments obeyed the intimidators and left the depleted staffs to carry on. Fortunately, the Northern Chinese at Pokfulam did not go out. These faithful milkers were assisted by a dozen Indians, while military guards patrolled the farm day and night. At the Wyndham Street depot about forty Chinese walked out, though willing helpers came from the Italian Convent and Queen's College, a tremendous amount of work fell on the shoulder of the regular European staff who worked extraordinary hours during the first two weeks of the strike. Here, as at Wiseman's, not only regular customers but hundreds of others were served, and here again the same story of forgetfulness is told.

FORESIGHT AND ENTERPRISE.

The Dairy Farm secretary, Mr. Manuk, who was in Australia when the strike commenced, had the good sense and courage to book all the refrigerating space available on China ships and send on large quantities of beef and mutton as well as fodder for the live stock at Pokfulam. When Mr. Manuk reached Manila, hearing that there was a probability of the Chinese crew deserting at the Philippine port, he made arrangements for the meat and fodder to be transhipped there onto American boats. This prompt action proved an exceedingly beneficial one and the stocks of meat, at one time none too big, are now ample. At the Dairy Farm's other depots, conditions similar to those at Wyndham Street prevailed.

THANKS.

Thus it will be seen that although things were bad in Hongkong they might have been a great deal worse, and for such mercies our thanks are due to the companies mentioned above. The ordinary reader will open wide his eyes and say: "We do thank them," but the ordinary reader does not do so until he is reminded or informed. In these complex days of specialisation and big companies when the individual is so dependent on the rest of the world for the bare necessities as well as the comforts and luxuries of life, the average man exists in a state of mental torpor and takes most things for granted. Not until something happens to dislocate the vast machine of civilization is he aware of the benefits and comfort bestowed on him through the efforts of others.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

A pleasant feature of those unpleasant times was the spirit of camaraderie displayed by householders in certain districts. In many cases the rigid walls of British reserve have been broken down with the most happy results. We understand that the Peak Residents' Association rendered invaluable service at the Dairy Farm Peak Store and elsewhere, and that the Queen's Gardens residents, the Europeans at East Point, and the big European community at Taikeo all showed a delightful "clubbable" spirit, and by pulling together saved themselves and the big stores a lot of trouble. Such a spirit augurs well for the future and goes to prove the old adage that out of evil good often arises.

LYNX-EYED INSPECTOR.

DISCOVERS HOUSE WITHOUT
SANITARY DUSTBINS.

Whether it be of zinc or tin,
It bids us think "what might have
been!"

LOCAL BAND (bashfully anonymous).

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Mr. Rohn and Mr. C. E. Marshall of No. 1, Carnarvon Road, were charged on the investigation of Sanitary Inspector Hooper

with failing to provide proper sanitary dustbins.

The Inspector, in court, stated that there seemed to be a misunderstanding, as the house was rented by Mrs. Ogilvie, and furnished rooms were let to defendants.

Mr. Rohn said that he had a bin on his floor but he did not understand that he had to provide one for the ground floor, occupied by Mr. Marshall.

His Worship intimated that the provision of proper dustbins was for the good of the public and discharged defendants with a caution.

S.S. "NARKUNDA" ARRIVES. SEVENTY-SEVEN PASSENGERS FOR HONGKONG.

The P. & O. liner *Narkunda*, which is on her first trip from Home to the Far East, arrived yesterday, when 77 passengers disembarked at Hongkong. Of the remainder, 75 will disembark at Shanghai and a few others at Kobe and Yokohama.

The passengers who embarked in London and disembarked at Hongkong were: Mr. F. C. Malcolm, Mr. J. A. Dickie, Mrs. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. H. Merriam, Mr. A. Guthrie, Mr. Aspinall, Mr. H. D. Foley, Mr. R. B. Turpin, Mr. J. L. R. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Egan and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bohrer and family, Mr. Hegarty, Mr. E. C. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Blackman. From Marseilles to Hongkong there were: Mr. and Mrs. R. Tabasa, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. Abrahams, Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Bregmann and family, Mr. H. Herold (E.R.A.), and Mr. D. Crabb (E.R.A.) embarked at Aden. There were a few passengers from Bombay to Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Ransom and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nemaze and child, Mr. A. L. Tyedkhan, Mr. E. S. Parker, Mrs. M. E. Brooks, Messrs. Theng, Pak On and Ko Kent Tay and Mr. M. Newton came from Penang. A good number embarked at Singapore. These were: Dr. and Mrs. L. Shellhear, Mrs. C. C. Gates, Misses A. F. E. and N. Lyon, Master Lyon, Mr. A. Hoa Lin, Commander Watson, Messrs. E. C. Brine, G. S. Field, R. and V. Khiani, T. Mahtani, V. Ramchand, L. Premising, H. Tarachand, R. Dagamal, L. Hotchand, C. N. Lamare, E. E. Hudson.

Embarking from London to Shanghai were Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., Mrs. L. Neuffer, Mr. R. Withers, Miss C. Dawson, Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. G. B. George, Mrs. Septon and infant, Miss D. Wrigley, Miss J. McCulloch, Mr. A. H. Samson, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Taylor, Mr. J. A. Brown, Mr. A. R. Davis, Mr. J. M. Cuthbert, Miss M. Dickson, Mr. A. L. Wells, Mrs. A. E. Hogg, Mr. H. McKenzie, Miss Otter. From Marseilles to Shanghai there were Miss A. Gerecha, Messrs. A. H. Mallet, K. McKelvie, J. Lawson, Mr. F. Fenton, Mr. E. Sanguinette, Mr. C. Brossel, Mr. L. Kosloff, Mr. H. Corsair, Mrs. Cooper. From Singapore to Shanghai there were Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Leaves, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lord, Miss D. Tiffin, Mr. R. J. Mettivar, Mr. R. H. Millard, Miss L. Minhinick, Dr. and Mrs. Hinde, Mr. Khoo Boon Chye, and Mr. Cheah Keat Yong. Other passengers were the Rev. C. D. Morris and Miss Morris, from London to Kobe; Mr. Knox, Miss V. Knox and Mr. R. Knox from Port Said to Kobe; Dr. and Mrs. H. Visser, from London to Yokohama; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Brooks and family from Colombo to Kobe.

MR. W. W. GRANTHAM, K.C.

Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., of whom we stated in yesterday's *Daily Press* that he intended staying in Hongkong is going on to Shanghai when the s.s. *Narkunda* leaves to-day.

LOCAL SPORT.

BASEBALL LEAGUE FIXTURES.

The Secretary of the Hongkong Baseball League has forwarded to us the revised schedule of postponed matches for the season, which are given below. In addition to these fixtures, it is hoped that at the end of the season, a match will be arranged between the winners of the League and a team representing the other clubs.

The fixtures are:—
August 22nd, 2.30 p.m., Japanese v. Indian R.C.; 4.30 p.m., H.K.B.C. v. H.V.D.C.

August 23rd, 4 p.m., South China v. Filipinos.

August 26th, 5 p.m., Filipinos v. Indian R.C.

August 27th, 5 p.m., H.V.D.C. v. Japanese.

August 29th, 2.30 p.m., H.K.B.C. v. Filipinos; 4.30 p.m., H.V.D.C. v. South China.

August 30th, 2.30 p.m., South China v. Filipinos; 4.30 p.m., Japanese v. Indian R.C.

September 2nd, 5 p.m., H.K.B.C. v. Indian R.C.

September 5th, 2.30 p.m., H.V.D.C. v. Filipinos; 4.30 p.m., H.K.B.C. v. South China.

September 6th, 2.30 p.m., South China v. Filipinos; 4.30 p.m., Japanese v. Indian R.C.

September 12th, 2.30 p.m., H.V.D.C. v. South China; 4.30 p.m., H.K.B.C. v. Japanese.

September 13th, 4 p.m., H.V.D.C. v. Indian R.C.

September 19th, 2.30 p.m., South China v. Japanese; 4.30 p.m., H.K.B.C. v. H.V.D.C.

POST OFFICE BUSY.

YESTERDAY'S INFLUX AND OUTPUT OF MAIL.

Yesterday proved an exceptionally busy day at the Post Office for the sorting and despatching staffs, for in addition to a heavy influx of inward mails there was also an extraordinarily large amount of outgoing mail to be sorted and got ready for despatch by three vessels leaving yesterday and to-day.

The P. & O. s.s. *Narkunda* arrived early yesterday morning with the Home and Europe mail via Suez (letters and papers, dated London, July 23rd, and parcels, dated July 16th). This vessel brought a total mail of 420 bags. Of this number, 284 bags consisted of letters and papers. There were 144 bags of letters and papers from the United Kingdom, the remainder being from Continental and Straits ports. There were 136 bags of parcels from the United Kingdom, this number bringing the figure up to the above total consignment. Letters were sorted, ready for delivery by tiffin time and papers and parcels were ready later in the day.

Also arriving yesterday morning was the s.s. *Alaska Maru* with papers from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe via Negapatam (dated, London, July 10th). The total mail brought by this vessel came to 141 bags, of which 72 bags of papers were from Home.

It is interesting to note that the s.s. *Narkunda*, which made a fast trip out from Home, brought papers dated a week later than those brought by the *Alaska Maru* which were posted a week earlier.

In addition to sorting these mails, the postal staff were also busily employed getting ready the Manila, Australian, and New Zealand mail for despatch by the s.s. *Mishima Maru*. There was a very heavy post to deal with for this outward bound mail. There was also a heavy despatch to deal with for the mail for Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and Europe via Vancouver and Europe via Siberia, which will leave to-day by the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*; while mail for Shanghai will also leave by the s.s. *Narkunda* to-day.

DYNAMITE AND DUPLICITY. HEAVY FINES ON CHINESE DELINQUENTS.

It will be recalled that a taxi-cab proceeding along the road at Aberdeen on Sunday night was stopped, as previously reported in the *Daily Press*, by Sergeant James, who made a search of the car and found a number of sacks containing 400 sticks of dynamite and 400 detonators. An old Chinese woman and her son, who were the passengers in the car, were arrested and appeared before the magistrate earlier this week charged under the Dangerous Goods Ordinance. They then pleaded guilty to possession of the explosives.

When they again appeared before Mr. S. B. B. McDermott yesterday they were fined \$100 each, with two months' hard labour in default.

The defendants stated that they had been induced by the promise of a reward of \$5 each, from their employer, a building contractor, to bring away the dynamite from a match at Stubbs Road and deliver the stuff to the latter at a point near a restaurant in Aberdeen, where he was to receive it in person. It was while they were on their way to the appointed place that the taxi in which they were riding was stopped by the police officer.

Following the conviction of the above defendants, the contractor in question, Chung Fui, master of the Tung Wo firm, was charged on two counts, of causing the two accused in the previous case to carry the explosives, and with having possession of half a pound of gunpowder in his match at Stubbs Road without a permit.

Mr. L. D. Turner appeared for the defence. The defendant denied that he had anything to do with the bringing away of the dynamite and the evidence in the case, which was taken at length, went to show that the explosives were removed without the defendant's knowledge.

It was stated by Sub-Inspector Reynolds that the defendant applied to him for a fresh issue of dynamite in anticipation of the old stock—the one seized by the police in the previous case—being disposed of.

Mr. Turner submitted that there was no evidence to warrant conviction on the first charge, but entered a plea of guilty on the charge of possession of gunpowder, which he said amounted to less than half a pound.

His Worship convicted on both counts and fined defendant \$300 for unlawfully causing the explosives to be carried away, and \$100 for being in possession of gunpowder without a permit.

UNSATISFACTORY REPLY FROM HOME.

GOVERNMENT STILL WANT TO DILLY-DALLY.

INDIGNATION MEETING CALLED FOR TUESDAY NEXT.

As will be seen from the letter from the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, published below, a reply to the Hongkong telegrams has been received from the Foreign Office—and it is unsatisfactory.

The British Government presumably suggest that there must be united action by all the Powers. It is not likely that this will ever be brought about. The only official alternatives are to await the result of conferences in the North, which we know cannot, in any circumstances, affect the position in Canton, or to await the report of some special Commissioner who may be sent out to review the whole situation. The last suggestion is merely stupid, but, unfortunately, is characteristic of Government methods. As far as is known the Commissioner has not yet been appointed. If he came on the scene six or eight weeks hence he could only consult with officials here and reflect their views.

As has been pointed out over and over again, action to be effective must be taken immediately. It will be useless taking action in six or twelve months' time.

A meeting has been called for Tuesday next to discuss the matter once more. What that meeting must insist upon is a definite reply from the Home Government regarding its policy towards this Colony. Hongkong is menaced. Its very existence as a great entrepot of trade is threatened. Are British interests here so unimportant that they are to be lightly sacrificed to the Bolsheviks in Canton—a mere handful of unscrupulous agitators who are bringing ruin to the whole of South China? If that is the considered view of the British Cabinet let us force them to declare it, then we shall know exactly where we stand.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak writes as follows:

Str.—On Monday evening last at the meeting in the Theatre Royal I promised the audience that in the event of the reply from home being unfavourable to what was asked for, an opportunity would be given at an early date for the Public to express its opinion. A reply has come, it is confidential and therefore I am not at liberty to quote it, but it is quite evident that unless we can wake up the British Government to the urgent peril of the situation, there is not a hope of armed intervention unless the "Powers" unite in action, and there is little probability of that; and so we are to wait the results of future Conferences in the North, which in any case can never settle the Southern situation, or the report to the British Government of possibly some special Commissioner sent out from home, who, it may be, has not even been selected yet, to advise them of conditions out here. Meanwhile this Colony and British trade through-out Southern China drift daily nearer to utter ruin. Telegram upon telegram of the gravest possible nature has poured

home from all sources, Government, Public and Private, stating the plain unvarnished truth—manifestly they are either misunderstood or not believed—or else, what is still more incredible, nothing can be done.

The Theatre Royal has been booked for 25th next Tuesday, the 25th, and arrangements are in progress for a meeting at which the Colony will no doubt express its views in a telegram to the Prime Minister, in no uncertain manner.

I trust the promoters may count on the united support of the entire Press here and all who are convinced of the vital necessity for prompt action in making the meeting as widely known and as successful as the extreme gravity of the situation demands.

It cannot be too clearly stated again that it is apparently still not realised at Home that this is no question of a "Strike" but of an organised and inspired attack upon British trade and interests in all our Treaty Ports and Concessions and upon this Colony in particular.—Yours sincerely,

P. H. HOLYOAK.
Hongkong, August 19th, 1925.

ALL POWERFUL "STRIKE" COMMITTEES.

THEIR CONTROL OF AFFAIRS IN SWATOW.

REFUSAL TO SUPPLY FOOD TO "ENEMY NATIONALS."

The coastal shipping regulations issued by the Canton Government were published in the Daily Press on Monday, and are reproduced today in our cable columns. These regulations, it will be remembered, were designed to cut off trade from Hongkong and to boycott all British and Japanese merchants.

Of course, they were a flagrant violation of Treaty Rights but the Canton Bolsheviks do not worry about such trifles. Apparently they consider that they are already in a "state of war" with Great Britain. Their actions appear to be all based on that assumption.

Yesterday the Daily Press received from its Swatow correspondent a number of the resolutions, recommendations and orders passed by the different labour organisations in that district during the past few days. All of them are aimed at destroying the trade of "enemy-nationals."

For example, a warning was issued in Swatow on August 12th in the name of the Alliance of the Swatow Launch Workers, Lightermen and Ferry Boat men to all those connected with them, against landing or transporting British and Japanese goods. Members of the Alliance were also called upon "to arrest and detain any traitors found engaged in supplying foodstuffs to enemy-nationals."

According to the report of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the League of Diplomatic Support, "what-ever this name may signify—which was held in Swatow on August 12th, Kin Heng Co. wrote for permission to import coconut oil from a Hua Hong Factory at Singapore. As the Hua Hong Factory at Singapore is a British establishment, permission for the purchase was

denied." Weng Seng Co. petitioned for permission to operate certain motor-boats between Swatow and a neighbouring place. Permission is withheld until the boats' registers and certificates of ownership have been inspected and the League have satisfied themselves "beyond the least shadow of doubt that the working of the motor-boats will not involve connection with enemy nationals."

A ricksha company petitioned for permission to import ricksha tyres from Hongkong. That permission will not be granted until a thorough investigation has been completed.

Kim Hok Seng reported the arrival of 815 piculs of molasses. The molasses being of "enemy origin" were ordered to be confiscated forthwith.

A company imported by the Rintung 300 cases of Japanese tin-plates. Before reporting the matter to the League the firm exported them. For this breach of regulations the firm were fined \$500.

So the story might be continued. Whilst exercising control of trade in this way, to the serious detriment of all British interests, the League does not forget the need of constant propaganda. It employs thirty lecturers and has decided to publish a "three-day paper" and to issue a number of small pamphlets.

UNPAID FEES.

SCHOOLMISTRESS' SUCCESSFUL CLAIM.

In the Summary Court yesterday morning, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) Lau Wai Lau, a Chinese schoolmistress, sued a Chinese woman for \$24 being fees due for the tuition of the defendant's two daughters at her school. Plaintiff said that the mother brought her two daughters to the school and arranged that they would remain there for a year, and that the joint fee would be \$30. Only \$2 of this sum was paid, however, and the girls left the school after they had stayed two months.

Defendant denied that there was so much owing, and said she had paid \$5. His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

CAR'S DASH INTO HARBOUR.
MANSLAUGHTER VERDICT AT ENQUIRY.

In the early hours of the morning of June the 12th, five Chinese, (all in the employ of Messrs. Lee and Russ, solicitors), who had been dining at the Kam Ling Restaurant, West Point, were returning by motor-car to Hongkong, when the car ran over the Praya Wall into the harbour, close to the Mongkok Ferry Wharf. As a result of the accident, Mr. Li Wing Chi, chief interpreter to Messrs. Lee and Russ, was drowned; while another passenger in the car, Mr. Wong Woon Cheung, also an interpreter, received serious head injuries through his fall into the harbour and died shortly after being admitted to the Government Civil Hospital. The three other passengers in the car, Messrs. Chan Shui Huang, Yau Lok Tin and Tai Him Son, escaped with minor injuries; while the driver of the car also escaped unhurt, but disappeared immediately after the accident and has not been seen since.

The death enquiry at which Mr. R. A. D. Forrest officiated as Coroner, concerning the circumstances under which Mr. Li Wing Chi and Mr. Wong Woon Cheung met their tragic end was resumed yesterday at the Central Magistracy.

The jury were Messrs. L. A. Rose (foreman), C. d'Almeida and F. E. C. Fernandes.

Dr. William Lyon Paterson, said that the deceased Wong Woon Cheung, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital on June 12th at 2.45 a.m. He was then suffering from immersion and was in a semi-comatose condition. The deceased died at 5.30 a.m. the same day. At the request of the relatives, witness did not make a post-mortem examination of the body. He made an examination of the body externally. Death in his opinion was due to immersion, but there was the possibility of the injury to deceased's head influencing his death. On this point he could not state anything definite, however, not having made a post-mortem examination.

The Coroner: I don't think it is important or effects the present case, but have you any general instructions with regard to performing post-mortem examinations?

Witness: We generally do, but in this case I obtained the consent of Major Wilson not to perform it.

The Coroner: Are you frequently asked not to perform a post-mortem examination?

Witness: Fairly frequently. Evidence was then given by the widow of Wong Woon Cheung as to identification and this concluded the evidence of the enquiry.

The Coroner: I think we have heard enough evidence, but I don't know if there is anything else you would like to know, gentlemen.

The Foreman of the Jury: I should like to know what the speedometer of the car registered after the accident.

Inspector C. F. Alexander (Traffic Department, in charge of the case): I don't think the car had a speedometer. We have no evidence as to such. If there had been one, it would have been smashed, as all the front part of the car, even the driver's seat, was wrecked.

The Foreman: Supposing you were driving a car, Inspector, and you had five passengers on the seat and they were unsteady and rocking from side to side would that effect the mechanism of the car and would it cause the car to swerve?

Inspector Alexander: Yes, if the car was travelling at a high speed.

In the course of a discussion between the Coroner and the Foreman of the jury, the latter pointed out that the evidence that had been previously given by the survivors of the accident was very contradictory, one having stated that the car struck a pole before it went over the Praya wall while another witness said it struck some trucks. The foreman said he felt there might be a certain amount of negligence on the part of the occupants of the car, if they had happened to be rolling from side to side, or unsteady in the car, as well as on the part of the driver.

The Coroner pointed out that they had no evidence as to what the occupants of the car might have been doing. The witnesses had denied in cross-examination that the driver was told to drive faster. The jury could only find their verdict on the evidence that had actually been tendered, and could not take into consideration any evidence that might have been given on the matter by the driver of the car if he had been present. The driver had been given an opportunity to attend, but had not. If they found in their verdict that there was any negligence on the part of the driver, it amounted to a verdict of manslaughter.

After a consultation, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the driver of the car and added a rider that they were dissatisfied with the way in which the two surviving occupants of the car had given their evidence.

On the application of Inspector Alexander, a warrant was issued by His Lordship for the arrest of the driver on a charge of manslaughter.

SUMMARY COURT.

CHOCOLATE DEAL SEQUEL.

FRENCHMAN SUE.

M. A. Guetat, of the "Albert" Pastry shop, Queen's Road, was sued before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon, by the Europe-Asia Trading Company, Ltd., for \$161.45, the balance due on goods sold and delivered.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. D. McCallum.

Mr. McCallum said that a quantity of chocolates valued at \$161.45 were sold to defendant at the end of May, and a letter was written a few days later stating that if the goods were not sold within a few days they could be returned. This letter could be construed as a contract for the sale of the goods.

His Lordship: Who has the goods now?—They are in the possession of defendant.

Continuing, Mr. McCallum said that as far as plaintiffs were concerned, the goods were quite satisfactory. Plaintiffs sent round for the money from time to time, but it was never paid. During the strike the shop did very good business, and made good money. At the end of July plaintiffs were forced to demand payment. In reply to a solicitor's letter demanding payment, defendant sent a letter which was received on August 5th. In this was the first intimation that defendant could not sell the goods. The latter ought to have been returned within reasonable time, if this was so. His Lordship would have to take all the circumstances into consideration. In such a climate as this, at this time of the year, chocolates deteriorated very rapidly. The goods were delivered in May, and no intimation that he could not sell was sent by plaintiff in August.

Here defendant pointed out that he received the goods on the 5th or 6th of June.

Mr. McCallum said that even if they were delivered in June, if the goods could not be sold, defendant should have notified plaintiff. After delivery plaintiff saw defendant, and the latter seemed quite satisfied with the goods. Defendant said he was going to take the chocolates out of the boxes and sell them by weight. Defendant, who had been chef at the Hongkong Hotel, was a Frenchman who knew very little English. The manager of the Company had helped him in various ways since he set up in business, otherwise the goods would never have been sold to him on a sale or return basis.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

Defendant giving evidence said he only sold two boxes of the chocolates. He unpacked the case on June 5th, and was not satisfied with the goods. He told plaintiff that he was dissatisfied. When the cooler arrived with the bill, witness wrote a message on the back of it saying he was not satisfied, and wanted the goods taken away.

His Lordship: Why did you not send them back?—As I had written to plaintiffs to come and take the goods away, I thought they would do so.

When did you take them out of the showcases?—About the end of June.

Mr. McCallum: When the chocolates were delivered did you take them out of the boxes and put them in the windows?—Yes; I displayed them.

Were you going to sell the chocolates retail without the boxes?—No. I was going to sell them in the boxes, but if anyone had asked they would have been sold by weight.

I put it to you that you disturbed many of the boxes in displaying them?—No.

When did you first inform plaintiffs you were not satisfied with the goods and wanted them returned?—About June 30th.

Mr. McCallum here pointed out that plaintiff was not in the Colony between June 20th and July 15th.

Mr. McCallum: Towards the end of July you received a solicitor's letter?—Yes.

Then you wrote to plaintiffs saying the chocolates were unsaleable?—I pointed out that they should be taken away.

I put it to you that was the first intimation that you wanted the chocolates taken back?—No. That is not true.

During June and July your shop was kept very busy?—Yes, but not as regard chocolates.

What is the condition of the chocolates now?—They are not saleable.

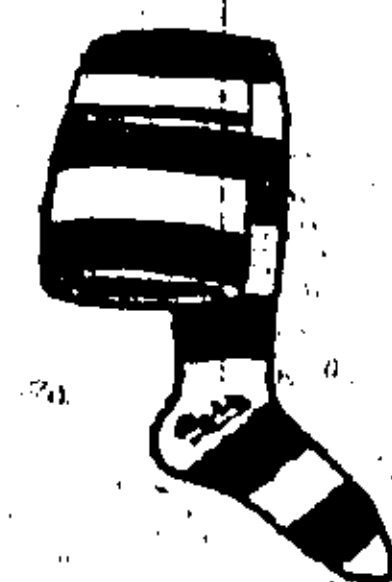
What facilities have you got for storing chocolates like these?—An ice-chest. It would not hold one-tenth of the consignment of chocolates?—I have two ice-chests.

Where did you keep the chocolates while they were in your possession?—In the window and then I put them in the ice-box.

You kept these chocolates in your window for three weeks? What did you expect to become of them?—If they were good they ought to be all right for six months.

Asked how long he had been in Hongkong, defendant said he had been here since December, and for four months he made all the chocolates and confectionery at the Hongkong Hotel.

His Lordship held that it was the duty of the purchaser to return the goods if he did not want them, and as he had not done so, he would give judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.



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1664 THE TEMPLE BELLS
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1, Des Voeux Road Central. [2539]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "NARKUNDA"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 19TH AUGUST, 1925.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery made as the Goods are landed. Consignee's Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 8th Sept., 1925, or they will not be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1925. [2540]

S.S. "AMBOISE"

COMAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, etc., also Cargo from BORDAUX, etc., as "CEPHÉE." Cargo from HAVRE and COGNAC ex "O. P. LÉONORE" and General Cargo from Saigon (except Steel Bars and Window Glass) ex "LIEUT. L. LOUBERT RIE."

In connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 24th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Lading Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Monday, the 24th instant, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
E. RODENFUSSE,
Agent.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1925. [2537]

NOTICE.

GAS ACCOUNTS for JULY are now READY, and, in view of Numerous Complaints of Non-receipt of June Accounts, Consignees are Requested to kindly Call at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., SROZ (Hardware Dept.) where Same can be Obtained and Paid.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

Hongkong, August 11th, 1925. [2516]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

OF THE
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at
VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG,

And known as
THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 62, together with No. 65, HOLLYWOOD ROAD thereon

TO BE SOLD BY
PUBLIC AUCTION

ON
WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1925, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at the CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong

By
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of—

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and known and registered in the Land Office as

THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 62, together with Messuages or tenement

Erections and Buildings thereon known as No. 65, Hollywood Road. The Property is held

for the Unexpired Residue of the term of 999 years from the 7th day of February, 1847

created by an Indenture of Covenants Lease dated the 1st day of December, 1845, and made between Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA of the one part and WILLIAM WOODROW of the other part.

Annual Crown Rent of Inland Lot No. 62 \$184.00, proportion payable in respect of the Remaining Portion \$4.07. Total area 675 square feet.

For further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. D'ALMEIDA & MASON,
Mortgagees' Solicitors

OR TO
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1925. [2525]

INTIMATIONS

G.  R.

NOTICE.

FIREWOOD will be ON SALE at the Government Firewood Depot, Praya East, near No. 4 Police Station, as from THURSDAY, 20th AUGUST, Daily from 9 A.M. to 12.30. Sales will be at a Flat Rate of Seven Cents Per Piece of about 5 Cwt.

No Person will be Allowed to Purchase More Than 20 Pieces at Any One Time.

N. L. SMITH,
Food Controller. [2538]

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SEVERAL of Our Stocks being Still Away We shall esteem it a Favour if Our CUSTOMERS Will Assist Us by Paying Their Accounts at the MAIN STORE.

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE & REAL ESTATES CO. [2536]

We have Investors interested in Sound Shares at Favourable Rates. Offers Invited by Phone C. 4630 or in Writing to SMALL INVESTORS, 10, Des Voeux Road. [2534]

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Pavilion of the Hongkong Cricket Club (by kind permission) on MONDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1925, at 5.15 P.M.

H. OWEN HUGHES,
Hon. Secretary. [2533]

O. J. ACTION NO. 216 OF 1925.

APOLOGY.

OHING PIK KAM, Esq.,
Assistant Manager,
The South Kowloon Industrial Bank, Limited, HONGKONG.

Dear Sir,

You have commenced an action against me, as printer and publisher of the *Tai Kwoong* Newspaper, claiming damages for libel contained in an article published by the said *Tai Kwoong* Newspaper on the 10th June, 1925, which article is set out in your Statement of Claim in the above action. I now confess that the Statements relating to yourself contained in the said article are absolutely untrue and without the slightest substance in fact.

I hereby unreservedly withdraw every word in that article which in any way reflects on your character. I admit that there never was any foundation for any of the charges contained in the article. I deeply regret that they were ever made, and I tender you my sincere apologies therefor. I agree to pay the sum of \$5,000 as damages and in addition your costs as between solicitor and client, and consent to judgment being entered therefor and to this apology being read out in open court and embodied in the judgment.

Yours faithfully,
TAI PI KAM. [2532]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE POSTPONED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held (by kind permission of Lt.-Col. L. G. BIRD) at VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS on FRIDAY NEXT, the 21st INST., at 5.30 P.M. SHARP. All Clubs in Membership are entitled to be represented by Two Delegates.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. [2539]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16A, Des Voeux Road Central. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2514]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement). Apply—

SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2531]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS SHOP and PREMISES, in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, from 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT. Apply—

SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2529]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on FIFTH FLOOR. Apply—

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2173]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for—
Box—AIR.

WANTED.—JUNIOR CHINESE MALE STENOGRAPHER.—Please apply Post Box 118. [11]

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, PRAYA EAST, 7 Rooms, 2 Bath, 2 Toilets, 2 Fire Rooms. Apply *Hongkong Daily Press*, Box No. A12.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S AERATED WATERS ARE PREPARED FROM REAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the real essence obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841. [250]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chester Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 20TH, 1925.

THE REPLY FROM HOME.

The report, circulated yesterday afternoon, that an entirely unsatisfactory reply had been received from the Home Government concerning Hongkong's representations on the present trade crisis created

a feeling of intense indignation among all members of our commercial community. There is not the least doubt, therefore, that the meeting called for Tuesday to register a collective protest against the way in which our interests are being ignored will be a record one.

It is, we understand, to be a perfectly free meeting. There will be little formal speech-making. Everyone will be at liberty to express their views and those who have any practical suggestions to offer, which are likely to be of value in this emergency, are cordially invited to a place on the platform.

The idea which we believe has been mooted that a Special Commissioner might be sent to the Far East to review the situation and to report upon the problem with which we are faced is so hopelessly fatuous that we are forced to the conclusion that the Home Government, even now, do not realise what is actually taking place. The Bolsheviks, not the Chinese, have declared war against British trade. In pursuance of their policy they have invaded our territory and shot at our police pickets. Their "official" regulations regarding shipping have meant the tying up of a number of British vessels in our harbour. But nothing is done. The Chinese themselves are suffering more than we are. The poverty in Canton is becoming worse day by day. The Chinese merchants are

being mulcted in fines and are suffering all manner of exactions. They want help but no assistance can be given to them. All the Home Government can advise us to do apparently is to "wait until the clouds roll by," or, what amounts to the same thing, until the Powers are united and conferences have been held in the North. The policy is an impossible one. That is the fact which the meeting on Tuesday must try to drive home.

If the Bolsheviks have their way it will not be long before all trade in South China is ruined. Hongkong is a depot for that trade. If the British Government do not consider it worth saying they should be forced to say so. We should then be able to decide for ourselves the best course to pursue. But we do not think that matters have yet come to that pass. Hongkong has still a bright and prosperous future. Our only anxiety, but we confess it is a very real anxiety, is that some of those who have been struggling against adverse conditions for several years past, and have so far been able to keep the flag flying, may soon find the burden too heavy for them to bear. Why should they suffer, and the work of a life-time be brought to naught through the wanton and illegal acts of a band of agitators, who have usurped the reins of power in the neighbouring Province?

Some merchants take the view that Tuesday's meeting will not be able to do more than the last public meeting, and think, therefore, that it is of little use holding it. Our reply is that there is no alternative. The policy of "wait and see" is impracticable. If we wait we shall only see the position grow worse. We do not want any counsels of despair. The Home Government must be convinced that the prosperity of the Colony for years ahead depends upon firm action being taken now. We have not yet lost hope that they are open to conviction but we readily admit that the task before us may be difficult. All the more reason, therefore, for a supreme effort. There is nothing to be gained by giving up hope. There is nothing to be gained by beating about the bush. Let all the cards be placed upon the table and let us tell them frankly what will be the inevitable result of procrastination and delay.

LOCAL BRANCH OF CHINA ASSOCIATION.

We wish to remind our readers of the meeting to be held in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Board Room this afternoon at 5.15 to consider the formation of a Hongkong Branch of the China Association.

As we have pointed out before the China Association is the only body representing British interests in the Far East which is in direct touch with the Foreign Office. During the past two months it has done extraordinarily valuable work at Home in helping to correct the false impression originally given of the causes of the present unrest in China. It is only right and just that Hongkong should support those who have been doing that work; moreover, it would be to our great material advantage to link ourselves officially with them. This Colony has suffered in the past because it has had no direct access to those who have control of British affairs in China. A Hongkong Branch of the China Association would be able, now and in the future, to give expression to the Colony's views on any matter of importance with the certainty that those views would be adequately represented in the proper quarters.

For these reasons we trust that this afternoon's meeting will be thoroughly representative and that a strong and active Branch of the Association will be formed.

A SUGGESTION FROM THE NORTH.

COMMENTING upon the present crisis, the *North-China Daily News* says:—

"The problem in South China is peculiar, *sui generis*. Whatever happens at Shamen, Swatow, Amoy, Wuchow and so forth is the work of the independent Red Government of Canton, which admits no allegiance to any other part of China, which will not allow Peking the slightest share in its affairs, wholly unconcerned and unprovoked, declared war upon Hongkong and all the British throughout South China. Is there any diplomatic reason why the British Government might not say to Peking something like this:—

"These people are rebels against you and enemies to us. They have done and are continuing to do us all the harm they can, though we have done no harm to them. They absolutely defy your authority and as you are just now not very well situated to inflict the retribution for us that they deserve, we therefore propose to do it ourselves. You understand, of course, that this is in no sense an act of war. It is merely defending ourselves in the only way possible from lawless assault, and, doing for you what no doubt you would do yourself if circumstances permitted. We shall, therefore, blockade the Canton river and adjacent coasts until your outlaws and renegades come to their senses."

"Is there any diplomatic reason why this course should not be taken? In present circumstances we see none. There is no physical reason, because the existing fleet in the Far East would be sufficient. It would give practical effect to the oft-repeated assurance that the first consideration in London is to ensure adequate protection for British life and property; and it would be doing something practical at last for the small and valiant British outposts who at present appear wholly overlooked."

"A FOREIGN LEGION."

As evidence of the feeling in the Colony it is interesting to note that the suggestion put forward by "Anti-Philanderer" for an "Anti-Bolshevik League" is rapidly crystallising into a desire for the organisation of a "Foreign Legion."

The project has not yet taken any definite shape and we refrain from commenting upon it, or treating it seriously, whilst it is in its present nebulous form. The fact may be put on record, however, that while responsible business men are debating ways and means of overcoming trade difficulties there are a considerable number of the younger members of the community—hot-heads they may be—who are satisfied that the time for discussion has passed and are quite willing to throw in their lot with any Chinese military commander who will take the field against the common enemy. We are afraid they have not given much thought to practical details. But, still, its the spirit that won the war.

The French Convent School at Causeway Bay re-opens on Tuesday, September 1st.

The Rev. C. B. Shanna and Mr. H. G. Hughes were among the local volunteer workers who completed the trip to Manila and back on the *Empress of Asia*.

A Chinese, so far unidentified, was knocked down and killed by a motor-lorry in Jukfulam Road, West Point, on Tuesday, while attempting to cross the road.

The return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for the week ended August 15th, shows 1 fatal Chinese case of enteric fever out of 3 reported, and 1 case each of cerebro-spinal and puerperal fever, both Chinese. There was a nil return for the 48 hours ended on August 18th.

The largest P. & O. liner to call at Hongkong, the s.s. *Narkunda*, which arrived in port yesterday morning, carried the Earl and Countess of Reading as far as Bombay, also the new Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, General Sir W. Birdwood. Her call here now and on her return from the North will be the only ones she is likely to make at Hongkong, for it is understood that upon her return to London the *Narkunda* will be transferred to the London-Australia run for which she was originally built.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

IN HONOUR OF VICE-ADMIRAL SIR E. A. SINCLAIR.

His Excellency the Governor entertained H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir E. Alexander Sinclair, Commander-in-Chief, China Squadron, to dinner at Government House on Tuesday.

Those present included H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard, His Honour Sir Henry Gollan, Commodore Stirling, Hon. Sir Claud Severn, Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, Hon. Mr. C. McJ. Messer, Hon. Mr. A. T. Cressy, Hon. Mr. D. W. Traillman, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. W. W. Hornell, His Honour Mr. Justice Wood, Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Hon. Dr. Addison, Capt. Lake, R.N., Capt. Talbot, R.N., Col. Russell-Brown, Lieut.-Col. Montague Bates, Commander Woodward, R.N., Mr. A. G. Fletcher, Lieut. Charcher, R.N., Lieut. Dangerfield, R.N., Capt. Johnston.

TRADE PERMITS IN CANTON.

SYSTEM CAUSING TROUBLE WITH THE MERCHANTS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The attempt of the Kuomintang Bolsheviks in Canton to regulate inter-port trade through the system of import and export permits is still being vigorously contested, by local merchants, some of whom announce that they will suspend business altogether if forced to comply with the new regulations. The object of the permit system is to prevent Chinese-British trade, particularly that of Canton and Hongkong, because no permits for goods to Hongkong will be issued if the Bolsheviks have their way.

Just recently the Chinese ships *Yuen Tai*, *Wah Shun*, and *Shun Tai* had to leave Canton without cargo owing to the difficulties the shippers are having with the Commissary of Commerce in the Kuomintang Government over this question. The Food Maintenance Committee of Canton, a body of leading residents looking after the food supplies of the city, has been appealed to by the merchants to intervene on their behalf, but so far the Bolsheviks have only decided to simplify the procedure regarding the issue of permits and have shown no inclination whatsoever to cancel the system altogether.

KONGMOON-HONGKONG TRAFFIC.

An effort is being made by Chinese opposed to the Bolsheviks to secure a resumption of Kongmoon-Hongkong traffic, but so far it has not met with success. The pro-Bolshevik workers on picket duty are still strong in Kongmoon, although the militarists there are inclined to favour the merchants desiring a return to normal trade.

SINGAPORE FIREWOOD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOT OPENED AT WANCHAI.

For some time past, there has been a scarcity of firewood in the Colony, owing to the usual sources of supply (the districts on the West River), being unavailable. The Government had therefore to obtain wood from other places, and during the last few days, large supplies have arrived from Singapore.

A Government firewood depot will therefore be opened at Praya East, near No. 2 Police Station, to-day, and it is stated that owing to the exorbitant prices charged for firewood, the Government will continue to obtain supplies from Singapore and sell it at reasonable rates.

It is undeniable that local firewood merchants have been charging high prices during the strike, and the poorer classes, unable to afford to buy supplies, have resorted to cutting down trees. A short time ago large numbers of Chinese were charged every day for these offences at the Magistrates, but of late few cases have been heard.

The Government has at present 400 tons of firewood at the Wanchai Godowns. Sales will be at a flat rate of 7 cents about five cwt., and no person will be allowed to buy more than 100 cwt. at one time.

ROYAL NAVAL THEATRE.

CREW OF H.M.S. "HERMES" HOSTS AT DANCE.

There was an excellent attendance at the dance given by members of the crew of H.M.S. *Hermes* at the Royal Naval Canton Theatre, last night. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion and the large gathering appeared thoroughly to enjoy themselves. The music was supplied by the Jazz Band of H.M.S. *Hermes*.

The function was under the patronage of Captain Talbot, in command of H.M.S. *Hermes*. The M.C.'s were Messrs. Spendiff and Crouch.

The dance Committee of the *Hermes* hope to organise a series of dances during the winter season.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BULGARIAN COMMUNISTS.

ATTEMPT OUTRAGE ON MEMBERS OF SOBRANJE.

FRENCH POLICE RESCUE VISITORS.

PARIS, August 19th.

An outrage was attempted in the Champs Elysees, last evening, by a band of forty Bulgarian Communists, who attacked M. Theodor Koulieff and M. Boris Vassoff, President and Vice-President of the Bulgarian Sobranje, who are visiting Paris in connection with the decorative arts exhibition.

The visitors managed to take refuge in a motorbus, which the assailants rushed. The police were compelled to draw their revolvers. The situation was threatening when police reinforcements arrived and dispersed the demonstrators, two of whom were arrested.

ZIONISTS IN VIENNA.

CONGRESS EVENTUALLY PASSES OFF WITHOUT INCIDENT.

SERIOUS RIOTS PREVIOUSLY.

VIENNA, August 19th.

The fourteenth Zionist Congress was opened last evening by Dr. Weizmann, in the presence of representatives of the Austrian Government and the League of Nations, Diplomats from Britain, America, France, Germany and elsewhere.

The initial sitting of the Congress passed off without incident, but previously there had been serious rioting, owing to the bad blood caused by the Austrian Nationalists against Semitic propaganda. The entire police force of 4,000 men was mustered to cope with the disorders, in which 40 persons were injured and over 100 arrested. Much damage was done to property. Sentences ranging from eight to fourteen days imprisonment were imposed on those arrested. Vienna is now quiet.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

GENERAL PETAIN RETURNS TO THE FRONT.

PARIS, August 19th.

General Petain left for Morocco after conferring with M. Painleve, who made a statement that everything was being arranged with a view to taking the offensive with the utmost speed and efficiency and the minimum of bloodshed.

General Petain expected to meet General Primo di Rivera at Algiers to discuss co-operation between the French and Spanish armies.

FRENCH "CURTAIN RAISER."

PARIS, August 19th.

A message from Rabat states that a French attack on the Thoul front is developing favourably. The enemy are resisting at certain points but are unable seriously to oppose the advance of four French columns.

Nevertheless the operations are merely a "curtain-raiser" to a main offensive to begin at the end of the month, when General Petain returns.

Meanwhile the French aim is to dislodge the Riffs from their raiding posts and safeguard communications with Algeria, also to influence the neighbouring tribes politically.

THE PEN WARNS THE SWORD.

Le Journal's Fez correspondent states that General Petain will arrive in Morocco shortly to direct military operations in agreement with Marshal Lyautey and General Naulin. L'Echo de Paris says that it will be General Petain's task to decide the time of the offensive. The paper warns General Petain that a reverse will not be forgiven.

TRANSPORTS ASSEMBLING.

GIJON, August 18th.

General Primo di Rivera has arrived at Algiers from Morocco, and it is reported that he will shortly meet General Petain and Malvy.

Transports are assembling at Algiers to convey reinforcements to Africa. Troops are expected from Madrid, Seville, and other centres.

SOCIALISTS WANT PEACE.

PARIS, August 18th.

The Socialist Party Congress passed a unanimous vote declining responsibility for the "Moroccan adventure," and demanding peace at the earliest possible moment, the recognition of the independence of the Riffs, and the rectification of the Riff frontiers in the latter's favour; but while rejecting credits for "colonial brigandage," it opposes the evacuation of Morocco.

The Communist "Workers' Enquiry Delegation" leave for Morocco tomorrow.

ENEMY FALLING BACK.

PARIS, August 18th.

"As the result of this first leap forward the enemy is falling back northward, pursued by aeroplanes."

According to a Fez message, referring to the Doui operations and south thereof, the Ouledha tribesmen have unconditionally surrendered.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LATEST RESULTS IN COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

HOBBS' GREAT FEAT.

LONDON, August 18th.

At Taunton Hobbs, in the second innings against Somerset, made a hundred and one not out.

At Taunton, although the crowd was by no means so large as yesterday, there were very enthusiastic scenes.

Spectators surged to the pavilion and cheered continuously for a quarter of an hour and insisted on a speech in which Hobbs said he was happy indeed to have achieved a lifelong ambition in beating Dr. W. G. Grace's record.

At Taunton, Somerset lost to Surrey by ten wickets. Scores:—

Somerset (1st) 187 runs. Young made 58. J. H. Lockton (formerly of Dulwich) took 4 wickets for 30 runs.

Surrey (1st) 350 runs. Hobbs made 101. P. G. H. Fender 50; Young took 3 wickets for 8 runs.

Somerset (2nd) 374 runs. Hunt made 50, Young 71. J. C. W. MacBryan 109; P. G. H. Fender took 3 wickets for 120 runs.

Surrey (2nd) 183 runs for no wicket. Hobbs made 101 not out and Sandham 74 not out.

At Lord's Middlesex lost to Notts by three wickets. Scores:—

Middlesex (1st) 175 runs. Hendren made 71; Staples took 5 wickets for 25 runs.

Notts (1st) 231 runs. Whysall made 78, Lilley 66; Hearne (J. W.) took 6 wickets for 84 runs.

Middlesex (2nd) 290 runs. Hearne (J. W.) made 52; Lairwood took 4 wickets for 80 runs.

Notts (2nd) 106 runs for 7 wickets. Hearne (J. W.) took 4 wickets for 50 runs.

At Birmingham, Warwickshire beat Northamptonshire by 129 runs. Scores:—

Warwick (1st) 150 runs.

Northants (1st) 126 runs. Howell took 7 wickets for 50 runs.

Warwick (2nd) 434 runs for 9 wickets declared. Parsons made 75, Santall 63, Smith 50, Quine (W. G.) 138 not out and Croom 57 not out.

Northants (2nd) 238 runs. Bellamy made 55 and V. W. C. Jupp 144; Howell took 4 wickets for 33 runs.

At Bradford Yorkshire beat Sussex by 23 runs. Scores:—

Yorkshire (1st) 119 runs. Wensley took 4 wickets for 44 runs.

Sussex (1st) 87 runs. Kilner (R.) took 5 wickets for 14 runs.

Yorkshire (2nd) 230 runs. Oldroyd made 77, Robinson 54; F. B. R. Browne took 7 wickets for 62 runs.

Sussex (2nd) 230 runs. Bowley made 105.

Hampshire defeated Leicester by 4 wickets. Scores:—

Leicester 73 and 239 (for 8 wickets).

Hampshire 86 and 239 (for 8 wickets).

In Leicester's first innings, Kennedy took 7 wickets for 32. Taylor scored 77 not out in Leicester's second innings.

In Hampshire's first innings, Geary obtained 4 wickets for 34.

Towards Hampshire's total, in the second innings, Jamieson contributed 82 and Day 69 not out.

Lancashire defeated Derbyshire by 97 runs. Scores:—

Lancashire 103 and 219.

Derbyshire 98 and 157.

For the winners' Hallows, scored 85 not out in the first innings and 88 in the second.

Morton obtained 7 Lancashire wickets for 51 in the first innings. In the second, Townsend claimed 4 for 59 and Cresswell 4 for 85.

Parkin secured 4 Derbyshire wickets for 32 in the first innings and Macdonald 4 for 47 in the second.

THE CHANNEL SWIM.

U.S. LADY STAR FAILS.

BOULOGNE, August 18th.

Miss Gertrude Ederle, the seventeen-year-old American woman champion, started this morning to swim the Channel. An accompanying tug was equipped with wireless on behalf of an American-Canadian newspaper syndicate, whose newspapers are being continually informed of the swimmer's progress. This is the first time that the Channel swim has been wirelessly reported.

LATER.

Miss Ederle proceeded at an unusually good pace to the straining of a jazz orchestra, but later encountered bad weather, and abandoned her attempt 7 miles from England.

[Miss Lillian Harrison, a British-born lady swimmer, from the Argentine, has abandoned her attempts for this summer, after having, on one occasion, got within 5 miles of her goal.]

HERR EDMUND STINNES.

BANKS' LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

BRUXELLES, August 18th.

A decided lack of confidence in young Herr Edmund Stinnes is expressed in a statement by the group of banks who are liquidating the Stinnes concern, refusing to come to the rescue of the motor works while Herr Edmund Stinnes exercises influence in it.

As regards the general liquidation operations, the banks state that one-third of the entire indebtedness of the concern has been discharged without the necessity of recourse to the open market.

LATEST CABLES.

AN IMPOSING PROCESSION. AUCKLAND 'CHEERS' AMERICAN NAVAL DETACHMENTS.

AUCKLAND, August 18th.

Detachments from the American Fleet made an imposing procession through the streets for an hour and a half to-day. They were rousing cheered by huge crowds.

MAORIS' SIGNIFICANT GIFT. CASKET TO ENCLOSE COPY OF WORLD PEACE TREATY.

WELLINGTON, August 18th.

The Maoris have entrusted to Admiral Coontz a casket for President Coolidge. They hope that it will be used to enclose a copy of an Anglo-American treaty of world peace.

OBITUARY.

MISS HELEN GLADSTONE.

LONDON, August 19th.

The death is announced of Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of the late Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

[The late Miss Helen Gladstone was born on August 28th, 1849, the youngest daughter of the late Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. She was educated at Newnham College, Cambridge. From 1882 to 1896 she was Vice-Principal of Newnham. From 1901 to 1903 she was Warden of the Women's University Settlement.]

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, August 18th.

The Socialist Congress by an overwhelming majority adopted a resolution proposed by M. Blum opposing the party's participation in the Government. M. Renaudel headed the minority in favour of participation.

FRENCH DEBT TO BRITAIN.

M. CAILLAUX GOING TO LONDON.

LONDON, August 18th.

M. Caillaux is going to London on August 23rd for the debt conversations which begin on August 24th.

MORPHIA AS WATCHES.

GENEVA AUTHORITIES' FIND.

GENEVA, August 18th.

Sixty cases consigned to Japan and declared to contain watches and clocks were opened by the authorities, who discovered morphia valued at 20,000 francs. The police are searching for the real owners.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

EXCURSION STEAMER DISASTER.

MANY DEATHS AS RESULT OF BOILER EXPLOSION.

NEWPORT, R.I., August 18th.

Seventeen persons were killed and seventy-five injured on board an excursion steamer, due to an explosion of the boiler. The majority of the victims are employees of Messrs. Coats' Thread Mill, at Pawtucket.

GRAVER NEWS STILL.

LATER.

The death-roll now amounts to 23 and the doctors state ten more persons are likely to die.

The explosion occurred suddenly while the steamer was in front of the Naval Station here, on her return from Pawtucket after a day's outing from Pawtucket. Naval launches and destroyers hurried to the passengers' assistance, took off the injured and conveyed them to the Naval Hospital.

AMERICAN RUBBER SCHEME.

FIRESTONE TYRE COMPANY PLANS FOR LIBERIA.

AKRON, August 18th.

Negotiations for a lease of 1,000,000 acres in Liberia for rubber-growing have virtually been concluded between the Firestone Tyre Company and Mr. Edwin Barclay, Liberian Secretary of State.

It is learned from an authoritative source that a \$100,000,000 corporation will be formed to operate the plantation on a scale ensuring American rubber manufacturers an adequate supply of the raw product.

DEAL IN OIL SHARES.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMPANY MAKE LARGE PURCHASE.

NEW YORK, August 18th.

The Anglo-American Oil Company has purchased, at a price estimated at \$3,000,000, from the Pan-American Petroleum Transport Company the entire outstanding capital of the British Mexican Petroleum Company.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL. CHINESE BROKER'S DEVICES TO COME BACK.

It may be recalled that a short time ago, the Daily Press published a paragraph about the capture in Chinese territory close to Macao, by members of the Chinese Labour Army, of Mr. Young Lu Tung, a local piece-goods broker, having business connections with Messrs. Gilman & Co.

Yesterday Mr. Young gave a Chinese correspondent of the Daily Press an account of his experiences, and how he managed to return to his business.

On August 2nd, he said, he received a letter from his parents saying that his younger brother was ill in the country, and requesting that he should go home to see him. Mr. Young did so next day, securing the services, while in Macao on the journey, of a Chinese doctor to attend his brother.

After three days' treatment by this practitioner, the brother recovered, and Mr. Young, accompanied by the doctor, started back to Macao, en route for Hongkong.

At Tain Shan the pair were seized by men of the Labour Army, the doctor being "quickly released on stating his errand and his residence at Macao. Mr. Young, however, was taken to the Labour Army headquarters, and informed that he would be put to death.

His relatives, hearing the news, hurried to headquarters and begged for his release, but it was only on the intervention, later, of the Heung Chong, or headman of the area, who signed a paper saying that Mr. Young would not come to Hongkong, that the captive was liberated, after having been in durance for four days.

Through the kind offices of a Chinese captain, Mr. Young finally contrived to return to this Colony.

\$100 DOCUMENT.

CHINESE YOUTH AND SEDITIOUS CIRCULAR.

A Chinese youth who was recently arrested on a Macao steamer, was found to have in his possession a circular which was alleged to be seditious. When it was taken from him he made an attempt to snatch the document from a detective's hand.

He appeared on remand before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when he was defended by Mr. Leo d'Almeida, who contended that the contents of the document, could not in the legal sense be strictly regarded as seditious. It was an effort to stir up the national aspirations of the Chinese, although it was admittedly decidedly anti-foreign in its reference to the Shamen and Shanghai affairs.

Defendant was convicted and fined \$100.

PROPERTY SALE.

At the China Auction Rooms, yesterday Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, auctioneer, disposed of a valuable leasehold property known as the remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 62, together with No. 65, Hollywood Road.

The property was offered at the upset price of \$15,000, and only one bid (of \$250), was made before it was knocked down to Mr. Tam Nam Yuen.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. HOOVER.

DOES NOT LIKE FOREIGN MONOPOLIES.

WASHINGTON, August 18th.

Mr. Hoover urges a counter-action against the foreign monopoly of rubber, coffee, potash, and nitrates, and advocates an enactment permitting importers to combine to control the markets in the buyers' interests.

BELGIAN DEBT TO U.S.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

WASHINGTON, August 18th.

A final agreement has been reached regarding the funding of the Belgian war debt to America.

LATER.

Under the agreement the \$171,000,000 lent to Belgium in war-time will be refunded in a period of sixty-two years.

No interest will be charged. The sum of \$246,000,000 lent since the armistice will be refunded in the same period at 3 1/2 per cent. after the first ten years.

LATEST CABLES.

OUTLINE OF TERMS.

WASHINGTON, August 18th.

Under the terms of the Belgian Debt Agreement it is estimated that the United States will lose about \$200,000,000 by cancelling the interest on the pre-war debt. The interest on the post-war debt totals 350 millions.

Belgium will pay off one million of the pre-war debt each year, in 1928 and 1929 with increases following the fourth year until 1932. Then the annual payment will become \$2,000,000. Belgium will pay \$2,840,000 of the post-war debt the first year, increasing annually until the eleventh year when the annual payment will be over \$9,000,000.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANTON'S SHIPPING RULES.

SIR J. JAMIESON WRITES TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, August 18th.

A cable from Canton states that the Chinese authorities have drawn up rules with regard to coastal navigation, providing that steamers of any nationality except British and Japanese are allowed to run to and from any ports, provided that they omit Hongkong.

All steamers entering port must be inspected by a picket of the Anti-Imperialist Union.

The export of foodstuffs and any other raw material from inland is not allowed.

It is understood that the British Consul-General (Sir James Jamieson) has written to the Chinese Government, asking if these regulations are official.

OUR REPORT VERIFIED.

The above message, it will be noticed, was despatched by Reuter's Agent in Canton to London and has been retransmitted from there.

The regulations to which reference is made were published in the Daily Press on Monday last, and the following day we referred to the fact that Sir James Jamieson had entered a strong protest against them and that a copy of the protest had been forwarded to the Hongkong Government. On Monday under the captions: "Controlling Coast Shipping," "Regulations issued by Canton," "Boycott of British and Japanese Only," we wrote as follows:—

"The Canton Authorities are perfectly frank regarding the efforts they are making to cut off trade from Hongkong and from the British and Japanese communities in the Coast Ports. If, however, reprisals were put into force, as they could easily be, there would doubtless arise a great outcry against the 'repressive measures' of the foreign imperialists." Apparently the Kuomintang party imagine that we shall always be willing to allow them to do as much harm as they possibly can to our commercial interests and they seem to pay no heed whatsoever to the legality or illegality of their proceedings. One day they will receive a rude awakening. May it be soon."

The following are the official regulations which Canton has just drawn up with respect to coastal navigation, and all "anti-imperialist unions of the Province" have been notified to act accordingly to them:—

1.—Steamers of any nationality except British or Japanese are allowed to run to and from any of the various ports, provided they omit Hongkong.

2.—Upon entering port, all steamers must positively be subject to the inspection of the labour or picket corps of the anti-imperialist union.

3.—No export of food stuff or any other raw material from the inland districts is allowed.

"In publishing these rules the Canton Government state that they and the Labour Unions 'are prepared to hold on in a long struggle till final victory is attained by the people.'"

"If these rules were quoted by the London papers we are inclined to think that the British public would obtain a clearer conception of the position of affairs in China than they have at present."

Now that these regulations have been published in London it may help the Government to the conclusion that some action on their part is needed.

LONDON NOW CONCERNED.

LONDON, August 18th.

Authoritative circles in London are concerned at the action of the Canton Government in banning the free movement of British ships to and from Chinese ports, which obviously calls for some definite steps on the part of Britain as it constitutes a flagrant violation of the Treaty rights of Foreign Governments.

The British Government will most fully and carefully consider the whole position before coming to a definite decision.

SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

MEETING OF DIPLOMATS HELD IN PEKING.

PEKING, August 18th.

The question of resuming discussions with the Chinese Government with regard to Shanghai are understood to have been before a Diplomatic meeting this morning.

The Japanese Legation admits that it is amongst those advocating that a start be made with a study and discussion of cognate matters (such as the Mixed Court and Chinese representation on the Municipal Council) even though it may have been decided in principle that the question of fixing the actual responsibility for the events of May 20th be left for the determination of a judicial enquiry.

POSTAL WORKERS RETURN.

SHANGHAI, August 18th.

The postal strikers returned to work last night, agreeing to refer the matter to Peking on the promise of officials to recommend the consideration of the strikers' demands.

TARIFF CONFERENCE.

PEKING INVITES POWERS TO ATTEND.

PEKING, August 19th.

The Chinese Government has invited the Powers to attend a Tariff Conference on October 23th in accordance with the Washington Treaty.

TARIFF AUTONOMY QUESTION.

China's invitation to the Tariff conference, after mentioning the provisions of the Treaty under which the Conference is convened, goes on to state: "In connection with the said Treaty, it may be recalled that on January 28th, 1922, at the seventeenth meeting of the committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions at the Washington Conference, the Chinese delegation, in giving assent thereto, declared it was their intention to bring up again the question of the restoration to China of tariff autonomy for consideration on all appropriate occasions in future. In pursuance of the above declaration, the Chinese Government proposes that the said question be also brought up at the forthcoming conference. It expects some arrangement will be made to remove the tariff restrictions hitherto imposed upon China."

ATTITUDE OF JAPAN.

TOKYO, August 18th.

The Foreign Office is not yet able to confirm the Press reports with regard to the Chinese Tariff Conference invitations to the Powers. Considering the seriousness of the proposition, the Foreign Office intends giving the most careful consideration to the matter, before publishing its policy.

INVITATION IS RECEIVED.

The Foreign Office, this afternoon, received the Chinese invitation to the Tariff Conference from Mr. Yoshizawa, Minister to Peking.

The spokesman of the Foreign Office stated that Japan is willing to consider the question of Customs Autonomy later, if China requests.

FAMINE RELIEF IN CHINA.

CUSTOMS SURTAX OF HALF PER CENT. TO BE IMPOSED.

PEKING, August 19th.

It is learned officially from the War-chiao-pu that the conditions, under which the famine relief customs surtax of half per cent. will be imposed, have now been finally agreed upon.

The surtax will be imposed for a period of four months, with the proviso that should the amount so raised be insufficient to meet the requirements of the situation, the Chinese Government may extend the period for a further two months. The Chinese Government has suggested that the surtax shall operate from November 1st.

CHANG TSO LIN.

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BOVRIL

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, July 18th.

Here is a useful hint for adding a new lease of life to old suede shoes. We all know how very attractive these are when they are new, and, also, how quickly the dull lustre wears off and begins to show in horrible shiny patches. Well, all you have to do is to apply a little black polish with a piece of chamois leather or the inside of an old glove. Repeat this until the polish has soaked well into the suede, then polish it with a soft-haired brush and you will be rewarded by seeing a beautiful brilliance come upon what was formerly the shabby surface of your suede shoe. This simple process will not only add to the appearance of your shoes, it will add to their durability as well, as the polish possesses also the double virtue of being a preservative of leather as well.

FEATHER FLOWERS.

Feather flowers bid fair to usurp the place of the silk and satin ones that have been the rule for so long. These new blooms are so exquisitely dainty and so natural in appearance that most of the fashionable milliners are preferring them to blooms of satin, silk and velvet. They not only make up admirably into the larger varieties of flowers, but, as well into the smaller blooms, crocuses, butter cups, marigolds and the like, that look so charming when worn in a posy as a button hole. Many milliners are taking a single bloom when it is fashioned of feathers, and making it the sole ornament of a hat.

SHOES FOR SEA VOYAGES.

Silver and gold kid shoes are the rage of the moment for evening wear. They are not only unusually effective, but they possess a virtue which lamé, alas, does not, and that is that they do not tarnish. They are a boon for women setting forth on a long sea voyage as they will withstand all the ill effects of sea air as completely as tough pig skin does. They are a boon, too, to the girl who wishes to be shod in the sparkling foot-wear of the moment and yet doesn't wish to buy a new pair of dancing slippers every week or so. They are more expensive in the beginning to buy but cheaper in the end, on account of their non-tarnishing qualities which render them as lasting as ordinary patent leather shoes. On account of the material, itself, being so decorative and showy, they are nearly always made up in perfectly plain models, with merely the addition of a jewelled button fastening the strap, or a tiny jewelled buckle set at the top of the vamp.

WRAP-ACROSS SKIRTS.

For the benefit of the athletic girl skirts, for the remainder of the summer, are going to be comfortable wrap across models, rather than ones into which fullness in the shape of pleats has been introduced. The advantage will be double as the thinnest of crepe de chine and printed muslins made in this way and finished with a very deep hem can be made quite opaque. They are the simplest things in the world to make, too. You just take a necessary width of material, ease it a little onto your blouse part and cross it over the whole width in front. No seams are needed, and no fastenings, down the left side, unless, for the sake of trimming, you add a row of buttons down to the knee. When in repose, this skirt produces a perfectly straight silhouette; when walking, it gives so that there is a perfect freedom of movement.

MOROCCO INFLUENCE.

It is a strange anomaly of modern life that a war should have an influence on fashions, and yet, Morocco is playing a decided note in the colour and designs schemes of weavers just now. Everywhere, there are fabrics run through with colourful stripes and conceived in shades which recall the materials woven by dusky hands in far-off Morocco. There is even a tendency towards red, black and gold as a trimming in preference to other colours. One notices this particularly in the colours with which modern materials are striped and in the colours in which plain materials are embroidered.

Cock's feathers are being used more than ever as a trimming. In fact, they are even taking the place of fur on many of the new dresses and coats. An evening dress I noticed recently showed a deep band or curled cock's feathers round the waist and a cluster and trail of them falling down at the left side. Quite the latest use for cock's feathers is that of a trimming to afternoon and evening coats. Numbers of the new coats in rosewood crepe de chine are trimmed with a deep band of cock's feathers round the hem and sleeves and formed into a deep collar. These are dyed the same shade as the material. Many of the flimsy race coats in crepe georgette were also trimmed with bands or cock's feathers in this way. Like the dyed fur which has been the vogue for a season or more, feathers used in this way are always dyed the same colour as the material they trim. A novelty to match are the sunshades trimmed with a edging of cock's feathers, but this is more novelty for the few and hardly one that will become a popular feature on account of its costly unpracticalness.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

TRAGEDY OF SLUM LIFE.

DUKE OF YORK ON THE VALUE OF PLAYING FIELDS.

The Duke of York, in the course of a speech on July 8th, at the inaugural meeting of the National Playing Fields Association at the Albert Hall, over which the Duke of Sutherland presided, said that it was his firm conviction that the Association was well worthy of the generous and enthusiastic support of a discriminating public.

There could be no question that one of the most important duties which we had towards the youth of our land was to provide for the boys and girls of to-day opportunity and encouragement so that they might develop to happy and healthy citizens of the future.

The spectacle too often witnessed of boys and girls, unable to escape from the crowded areas of our large cities and compelled to use as their playground the slum streets and narrow lanes, in the neighbourhood of their homes, the shortage of playing fields where in a purer and healthier atmosphere the youth of our country might absorb that spirit of sportsmanship which must continue to remain one of our national characteristics if we are to maintain our proud position as a nation, amounted to little less than a tragedy.

MR. GILLIGAN'S STORY.

After Sir Arthur Croft had explained the objects of the Association, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Duchess of Arthol, Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan (representing cricket), and Mr. W. W. Wakefield (for football) gave it their cordial support.

Mr. Gilligan told the following story: A small slum kiddie was invited by the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, the Essex cricketer, to join in a game in a field. The kiddie declined, and said, "Look ere, guv'nor, I can't play cricket there. There ain't no happiness."

Resolutions were passed to the effect that the meeting, deploring the lack of playing fields, should urge all local authorities, societies, &c., to meet the deficiency, and to encourage facilities for open air recreation in every city, town, and country.

THE QUEEN'S FLOWER.

BLOOM THAT GAVE HAPPINESS TO A TINY SUFFERER.

Recently all England was reading how the Queen, after a visit of mercy to a hospital, turned back to speak to a helpless child, lying in a spinal carriage, and to give her a carnation from her bouquet.

Behind the incident lies a story of great pathos, hitherto known only to the few people in North London who are the neighbours of little Amy Smith, the child in question.

A *Daily Chronicle* representative sought out Amy to ask her what she thought of the Queen and what she would do with the carnation.

The flower was standing in a glass of water in one of the three rooms in King Edward's Buildings, Brewery-road, Holloway, in which Mrs. Smith and her husband have brought up eight children.

"As soon as Amy awakened this morning she asked me if I had given her flower fresh water," said the child's mother.

"I am going to press it and keep it in my 'Little Folks' until I go to be an angel," little Amy explained.

Amy is ten years old, but her body is that of a child of two or three years old. Seen in her long carriage, covered with her wrappings, she looks like an exceptionally bright little girl of ten, but the greatest doctors in London have seen her and have pronounced her case grave.

From time to time I have asked her what she would like best in the world, and she has always replied that she would like to see the Queen," said her mother.

THE KING'S HELP.

"A year or two ago a special donation from the King, who was interested in a certain charity fund, enabled me to send Amy away for some time. Ever since then Amy has been asking to see the King and Queen."

"Many times I have taken her to places the King and Queen have been visiting, but we have never succeeded in doing more than see them through the windows of their car."

"Yesterday we were luckier, but I could not believe it was true when the Queen came back and spoke to us."

"CLAUDINE" COLLARS.

A school girl type of collar known as the "Claudine" collar is very much in vogue just now. It is something like the Eton collar in shape, although a little larger and looser about the throat, and it is accompanied by a loose flowing tie. It is so very youthful and quaint that many designers are introducing it into their smartest models as a gay thing out in every possible material, from crisp organdie and taffetas to costly embroidered gold kid.

Now a striking example the other day of the extent to which the detail of ensemble effects is thought out these days. A simple raven blue poplin dress was finished with collar and cuffs in embroidered gold kid; the blue straw hat to match was piped with gold kid, the blue kid gloves were finished with a strap and buckle of gold kid, and, to complete the picture, an embroidered gold kid hand bag was added.

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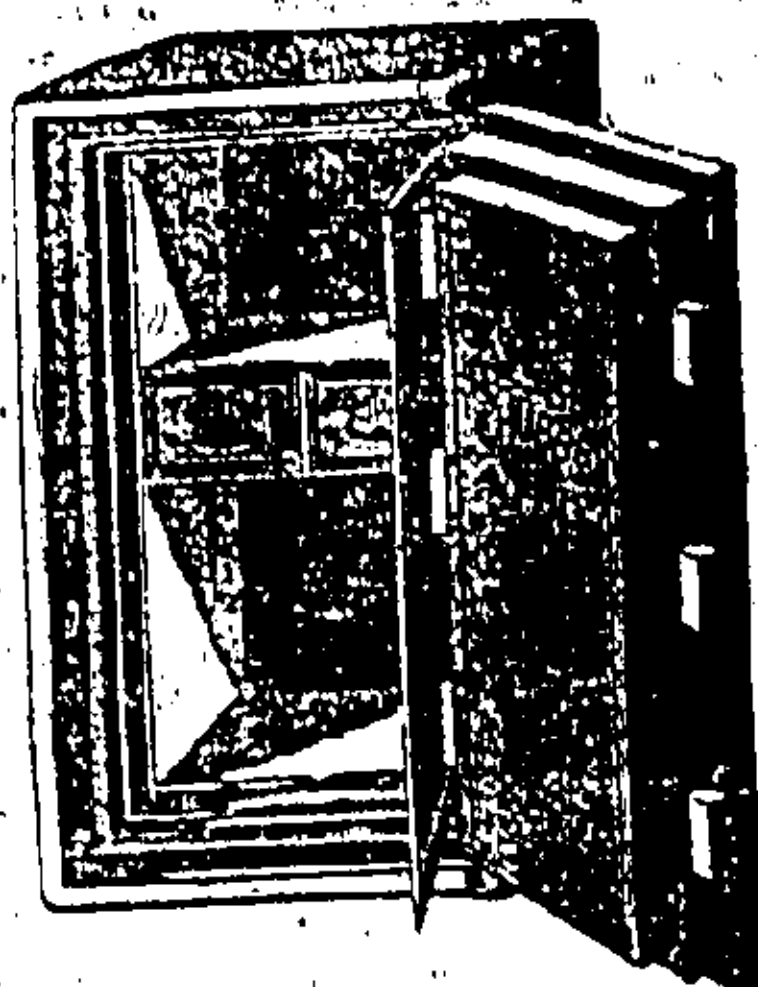
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IRISH AID TO BRITAIN.

DUKE OF YORK'S TRIBUTE.
WIDESPREAD SERVICE.

The Duke of York was present on July 6th at a special House dinner of the Irish Club at their premises in Charing Cross-road. Colonel Grant Morden, M.P., a vice-president of the club, was in the chair, and the guests included Mr. Henley, Governor-General of the Irish Free State.

In giving the health of the Duke of York, the Chairman said that they gave him a hearty welcome to their club, which was a real bit of Irish soil. There Irishmen of all creeds and politics met together in brotherly love. He had received a telegram from the President of the Free State in which he said "Am extremely sorry that circumstances connected with Senate elections here will prevent Mr. FitzGerald and Mr. Duggan from attending dinner to-night. Their personal attendance in Parliament is essential." Mr. Cosgrave himself would have been there but for the election which was pending. They had, however, in the Governor-General one they all loved. The Prime Minister of Ulster was unable to be present owing to the death of his brother.

THE DUKE'S SPEECH.

The Duke of York, who had an enthusiastic reception, said in response:—"It is a matter of great pleasure to me to be the guest of the Irish Club to-night, but if you expect me to address you on matters appertaining to Ireland, I fear you will be disappointed. I feel it would be presumptuous on my part to do so in the presence of such a distinguished gathering, composed as it is of those who have an intimate knowledge of the affairs of their beautiful Island. I would rather refer to the benefits which we in this country have received from the services of some of your countrymen. There are Irishmen in considerable settlements in some of our larger cities, one of which has had the distinction of returning to Parliament for a very long period a member who has devoted himself in speech and in writing to the service of his native land. To this gentleman now belongs the proud and honourable distinction of being the Father of our House of Commons (cheers), and his well-deserved popularity among all classes is a remarkable example of the way in which your countrymen endear themselves to the people of this land. (Cheers.) The only complaint I have ever heard against him is that he would do everything for Ireland except live in it. (Laughter.)

"When the rest of the world was living in the twilight of what is generally referred to as the dark ages, the light of Irish scholarship and learning was carried through Europe by numerous pilgrims from the land of St. Patrick. Now, in more enlightened times, there are still to be found at our ancient Universities, as well as in some of our modern Universities, Irishmen who have migrated from their own land to educate our youth in literature, history, and the sciences. The military renown of your countrymen is famous throughout the world, and Irishmen have always risen to great distinction in the Navy and Army. At the present time we all hope we are entering on a period of peace (cheers) which will ultimately lead to an era of development and prosperity in all countries; but in case of accidents (laughter) we have taken the precaution of putting a very distinguished Irishman at the head of the Navy, and selecting another for the important position of Chief of the Imperial General Staff. (Cheers.) If the head of the Air Ministry does not happen to be an Irishman, I expect he has some Irish blood in his veins or some Irish connections, and I have no doubt there are many young Irishmen who will achieve great distinction in the youngest of the Services and carry on in the air the proud traditions of your race.

OTHER SPHERES.

"You have your celebrated artists represented at the Academy, and there also are to be found portraits of well-known Irishmen who have become famous in their own country and in this. One of the best known of your countrymen who has been hung—(laughter)—(fortunately not in the literal sense) in that institution can generally be relied on to ride the winner at our great annual sporting event. I am sure you would like me to take this opportunity of wishing him on behalf of all assembled here this evening a speedy recovery from his recent unfortunate accident. (Cheers.) In the realm of the drama, we immediately think of that world-famous Irish dramatist who has gained the most remarkable popularity in English-speaking countries, and whose plays have been translated into foreign tongues and performed in foreign cities.

"Turning to other spheres and activities, you have your great captains of industry and directors of commerce, who have enjoyed remarkable successes at home and abroad. The latest type of marine engine is the product of an Irishman, and many members of the engineering profession throughout the Empire were born and educated in Ireland. Finally, I am not unmindful of the fact that the great boon of wireless telegraphy was given to the world by a native of your island. (Cheers.) It would not be difficult to refer to other provinces in which Irishmen have taken and are taking important parts, but I think I have said enough to convince you all that we fully recognize the debt which we, in common with the whole world, owe

to Irish enterprise, energy, and the natural abilities of your race. (Cheers.) But before sitting down it has just occurred to me that I was right in changing the head of my household, who was a Scotman, for an Irishman. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. A. R. Cairns, proposed the toast of "The Parliaments of Ireland."

MR. HEALY AND THE KING.

Mr. Healy (Governor-General of the Irish Free State), said that he was reminded that evening of the legends sometimes to be seen in shop windows, "Invisible mending done here." (Cheers.) He was told the club was non-political, and he was absolutely debarred from referring to any controversy. He could not help asking how it was that whereas the South had been fighting for Home Rule for 40 years, and the Ulstermen said they would never take it, yet they got it first. (Laughter.) Mr. Healy proceeded:—"I would add that the turmoil and distress which then prevailed in the South of Ireland so wrung the heart of his Majesty that but for him no approach to a truce or settlement would have been possible." (Cheers.) It was a modern jargon, he added, that the King must be advised by his Ministers. Well, he (the speaker) sometimes had the audacity to tell his Ministers that they might take an old man's advice. The idea that the Sovereign had no power of initiative, of remonstrance, or insistence on reconsideration was, in his opinion, as great an error as the notion that mere brutal tyranny could be tolerated any longer.

After expressing sympathy with Sir James Craig in his bereavement, Mr. Healy said that Southern Ireland had fairly carried out the terms of the Treaty. Otherwise they would have been disgraced. He for his part held, with Collins, that it would be better to be dead than to be dishonourable. (Cheers.) Never once had there been intervention by the English Government, although there had been three Ministries in Great Britain in that time. They in Ireland had endeavoured not merely to have an eye to the benefits of their own country and its welfare; they could not be indifferent to the fact that their best customer was Britain, and that Britain might be agitated, not merely by questions in Europe, but in Africa and in Asia. He could pay the Ministry, for whom he was not entitled to speak, the compliment that they had proved themselves courageous, tenacious, and far-seeing men. Concluding, Mr. Healy said:—"Prosperity, thank God for it, is beginning to show its head. The year has been crowned with sunshine, which means millions of money—may it continue."

Sir Robert Lynn, M.P. (Northern Ireland), in response, said that a friendly and kindly feeling existed all over Ireland at the present time. The business of all men of good will was to cultivate that kindly feeling, and he said that without any political significance whatever, the club had done good service in cultivating the spirit of friendship.

Lord Mayo (Senator of the Free State) said that they were Irishmen first, and said that they were Irishmen second. He saw before him a prospect of prosperity in the country. The people would work together, and not indulge in petty and wicked jealousies.

Mr. Shortt, K.C., proposed "The Visitors." Sir William Joynton-Hicks, responding, said he had been asked by Sir James Craig to express his regret that he could not attend. Sir William Bull, Sir John Ferguson, Sir Alfred Cope, Sir James Percy, Sir Alan Burkyne, and Senator Myles Keogh also replied. Sir James Percy suggested that the Duke of York should visit Ireland, declaring that a very warm welcome awaited the Duke and the Duchess there. (Cheers.)

THE NEW HAIRDRESSING.

TIGHT CHIGNON TO SUCCEED "ETON CROP."

Paris has definitely announced a reaction against short hair, but how many women will decide to be influenced by this mandate remains to be seen. A certain number of fashion devotees who are always ahead of the popular mode have adopted a tight chignon which is going to be the successor to the Eton crop and which it will rival in severity of appearance.

"SEVERE" STYLES.

With the new hairdressing style no lessening of the present fashionable severity is noticeable. The hair is combed straight off the forehead, drawn tightly behind the ears and twisted into a chignon—when there is hair to twist—or when it is a "recuperating shingle" is pinned firmly under a big chignon of false hair worn very low on the neck. Many women who have not cut off their hair are succumbing to this drastic hairdressing. The ears are thus fully revealed and a vogue for big earrings will rapidly follow.

EXAGGERATED SLEEKNESS.

A softly twisted chignon suits the majority of women, unless they are of the petite type, but the latest version is not generally admired. The exaggerated sleekness which accompanies it is not suited to every profile. Worn so low on the neck, the hair seems heavy and unbalanced.

A convenient way of fixing on long hair is to arrange it in one or two plaits which are taken right round the head. The plait is now a prominent feature of post-shingle coiffures.

A QUAIN MODE.

Decidedly quaint is the "half-way" mode evolved by one Parisian hairdresser; this shows the hair still closely shingled on the lower part of the head, with the hair growing long from the crown and twisted into a narrow roll which is worn just below the middle of the head.

In spite of elaborate waving, the new hairdressing styles are more austere than those used for former—and more becoming—coiffures. Not a lock is willingly allowed to stray out of place. The head must look as smooth as marble, and to this end "adhesive" grease is prepared and brushed into hair, that is too wiry to be fashionably flat. Fringes are temporarily banished. The newest approach to a fringe is shown in the latest shingle, for which the hair is combed from the crown of the head and cut like a frame for the face.

THE POPULAR SHINGLE.

In spite of these efforts of some hairdressers to introduce long hair, the shingle retains a firm hold on popular favour. The hair is now cut more closely at the back and left to develop more soft ends in front than formerly, but otherwise there is very little difference noticeable.

"CROPPED" HEADS.

Some hairdressers say that the shingle is to become more "masculine" than ever. The "cropped" head shows very little variation in style—at least, so the uninitiated observer may think. But there are subtle little differences which appeal to the fancy of various women. The hair may be brushed right off the forehead without the slightest parting; or it may be parted from the middle and drawn in curves over each side of the face. One point is particularly noticeable: that is the determination to show as much of the ears as possible. To this end the shingled hair may be drawn behind the ears and then curled round on the face under them—a distinctly curious mode.



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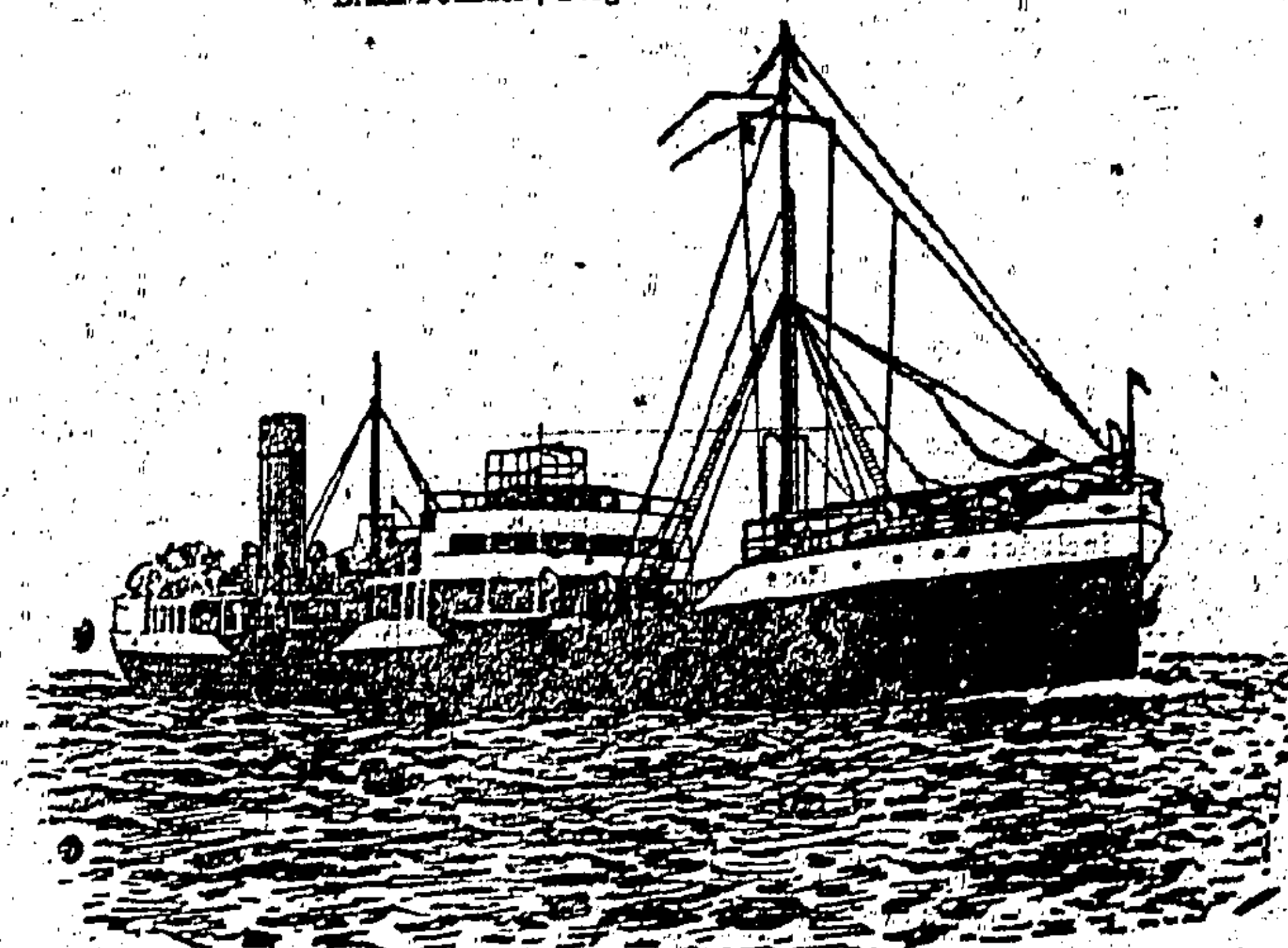
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"NARKUNDA"	16,337	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London
"JEYPORE"	5,318	11th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KEYBER"	9,114	19th Sept.	Port Sudan, Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
"NAGPORE"	5,983	24th Sept.	Singapore & Bombay
"KARMALA"	5,135	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	15th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MALWA"	19,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	6,812	29th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KHIVA"	9,136	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,535	10th Dec.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MOREA"	10,941	18th Dec.	Marseilles & London
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"TAIBRA"	7,923	7th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe
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